

WHISTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THOMAS U. MERCER, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE WHISTON
RURAL DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1945.

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WHISTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Officers—

Medical Officer of Health:

T. U. MERCER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector: W. H. BONE, C.R.S.I.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector: A. RIGBY, C.R.S.I.

Annual Report for 1945.

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres: 29,440.

Population—Census, 1931: 22,864.

Registrar-General's estimate of Population, mid-1945 32,440

Number of inhabited houses—

(a) Census, 1931 4,808

(b) End of 1945, according to Rate Books 9,487

Rateable value: £193,831.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £805.

Social conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area:—

The inhabitants are mostly of the working class. The chief industries are agriculture, coal mining, brass founding and stove making. There is also one chemical works, where nearly all the employees live outside the district.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Particulars of any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment.—None.

Any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the year.—None.

Any conditions of occupation or environment which appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health.—None.

LIVE BIRTHS—

	Total	Male	Female.
Legitimate	582	313	269
Illegitimate	42	24	18
Total	624	337	287

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population, mid-1945: 19.2

	Total	Male	Female.
STILL BIRTHS	18	14	4

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births: 28.

	Total	Male	Female.
DEATHS	323	155	168

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 9.9.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes: Nil.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	59
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	58
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	71

Deaths from—Cancer (all ages)	44
Measles (all ages)	1
Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	10

Population, for Birth and Death Rates: 32,440.

	Per 1,000 of estimated Population.				Maternal Mortality.		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births.
	Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate.	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Death-rate from Cancer.	Per 1,000 Live Births.	Per 1,000 Total Live & Still Births.	
Mean of 5 years,							
1940—1944	18.5	9.6	0.26	1.15	2.44	2.36	53
Year—1944	23.2	10.9	0.30	1.33	1.33	1.30	56
1945	19.2	9.9	0.21	1.35	Nil	Nil	59
Increase or decrease in 1945 on 5 years' average,							
1940—1944	+0.7	+0.3	−0.05	+0.20	−2.44	−2.36	+6
Previous year	−4.0	−1.0	−0.09	+0.02	−1.33	−1.30	+3

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE WHISTON RURAL DISTRICT IN 1945.

	Males	Females.	Total
ALL CAUSES	155	168	323
Scarlet Fever	1	0	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	3	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	4	5
Syphilitic diseases	1	0	1
Influenza	3	1	4
Measles	1	0	1
Cancer of—			
Enceal cavity (M), Uterus (F)	2	1	3
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	5	5	10
Cancer of breast	0	3	3
Cancer of all other sites	11	17	28
Diabetes	0	1	1
Intracranial vascular lesions	16	14	30
Heart disease	34	37	71
Other diseases of circulatory system	2	3	5
Bronchitis	6	7	13
Pneumonia	8	8	16
Other respiratory diseases	0	4	4
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
Diorrhœa (under 2 years)	3	7	10
Appendicitis	0	1	1
Other digestive diseases	3	2	5
Nephritis	4	3	7
Premature birth	8	2	10
Congenital malformation, birth injury, infant diseases	6	5	11
Suicide	1	2	3
Road traffic accidents	1	2	3
Other violent causes	3	2	5
All other causes	29	32	61

2.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health: T. U. Mercer.

Special diplomas or certificates of qualification: M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Whole or part-time officer of the local authority: Part-time.

Other public appointments held by him: None.

Is he in private practice?—Yes.

Sanitary Inspectors and their qualifications:

W. H. Bone, C.R.S.I.

A. Rigby, C.R.S.I.

Other Public Health Officers: None.

Laboratory facilities:—

Describe briefly any laboratory facilities, indicating any changes made owing to the war (excluding A.R.P.): None.

Ambulance facilities:—

- (a) Infectious cases: Motor ambulance provided by Whiston, Huyton and Prescot Joint Hospital Board.
- (b) Non-infectious and accident cases: Motor ambulance provided by Lancashire County Council.
- (c) Maternity cases: Motor ambulance provided by Lancashire County Council.

Comments on adequacy of services in the area: There have been no changes and arrangements appear to be sufficient.

Nursing in the Home:—

Nature of arrangements made by the Local Authority: None.

Total amount of financial assistance given by Local Authority to voluntary associations: £5/5/- to Nursing Service.

Hospitals in the District:—

- (a) Public Hospitals: No change.
- (b) Voluntary Hospitals: No change.

Institutional provision in the area for:—

Unmarried mothers:	Whiston County Hospital by Lancashire County Council.
Illegitimate infants:	ditto.
Homeless children:	Whiston County Institution by Lancashire County Council.

3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**WATER SUPPLY—**

Particulars of any new sources of public supply: None.

Water supplied from public mains:—

- (a) Direct to Houses—

No. of dwelling-houses: 9,461. No. of population: 32,110.

- (b) By means of Stand-pipes—

No. of dwelling-houses: 13. No. of population: 40.

Is supply to all parts of district satisfactory —

- (a) In quality: Yes.
- (b) In quantity: Yes.

Examinations made during the year—

Bacteriological examinations and Chemical analyses done by supplying authorities.

Action taken in respect of any form of contamination: None.

Extensions during the year: None.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE—

Any important extension of sewerage: None.

Progress made in improving character and sufficiency of arrangements for drainage, sewerage and sewage disposal in all parts of the area: Plans submitted to Ministry of Health for new sewage disposal works for parish of Rainhill. Reports in course of preparation for improving sewage works at Whiston and Moss Bank.

RIVERS AND STREAMS—

Sources and nature of any pollution: From sewage works and chemical works.

Action taken to check the pollution of rivers and streams: Samples of sewage and trade effluent occasionally taken and submitted for analysis.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION at end of 1945—

Privy middens.—No. of middens: 961.

No. of closets attached to these middens: 1,137.

Number of pail closets 102

Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens) 399

Number of movable ashbins 6,528

Number of houses on water carriage system 7,927

Number of fresh water closets 8,144

Number of waste water closets None

Conversions during 1945—

Privy closets to fresh w.c.'s: 6.

Number of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles: 6.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—

Extensions or improvements during year: Septic tanks cleaned at request of owners or occupiers.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS during 1945—

Number of premises visited: 842.

Defects or Nuisances—Number discovered: 176. Number abated: 157.

Number of notices served—Informal: 72. Statutory: None.

Legal proceedings: None.

SHOPS AND OFFICES—

Particulars of any action taken under provisions of:—

(a) Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences: None.

(b) Public Health Act, 1936, relating to conditions in offices, i.e., ventilations, sanitary conveniences, etc.: None.

CAMPING SITES (other than Military)—

Number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1945: None.

SMOKE ABATEMENT—

Action taken with regard to smoke abatement: None.

Particulars of any co-operative action with industry: None.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS—

None in District.

DISINFESTATION—

Particulars of action taken during 1945:—

Number of houses found to be infested—

(a) Council houses: None. (b) Other houses: 174.

Number of houses disinfested—

(a) Council houses: None. (b) Other houses: 174.

Methods employed for disinfestation of houses: SO_2 as Sulphur Candles. DDT as spray. Gammexene as powder.

Name of fumigant and/or insecticide used and effect: SO_2 , D.D.T., Gammexene. Very good.

Methods employed for ensuring disinfestation of belongings of tenants before removal to Council houses: None.

Work of disinfestation carried out by Local Authority.

Measures of supervision to prevent infestation: No measures in operation.

SCHOOLS—

(a) Sanitary condition: Generally satisfactory.

(b) Water supply: All from public mains. Conditions: Satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES—

Number of premises: None in area.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—

Observations on the administration of the Act: Fair.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES—

Number on register: None.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS—

Number on register: None.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, etc.—

Action taken or required: None.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS—

Need for regulations: None.

CANAL BOATS—

Number inspected: None.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 & 1928—

Number of premises in district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold: None.

NOTABLE SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS during 1945: None.

It is desirable that the Council undertake the provision of a sewerage disposal scheme in the Parishes of Cronton and Hale.

4.—HOUSING.

(a) STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED during the year: None.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts): 403.
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose: 455.
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 & 1932: None.
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation: None.
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation: None.

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers: None.

3. Action taken under statutory powers during the year—

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936: None.
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts: None.
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936: None.
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936: None.

4. Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding—

- (a) (i) Number of dwelling overcrowded at the end of the year: Great many.
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein: Very many.
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein: Very many.
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year: Considerable.
- (c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year: None.

(b) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1. General observations as to Housing Conditions:

BOLD.

The major portion of the houses in the Parish of Bold are of the working class type, the principal owners being a Colliery Company. This property is in good condition and is well maintained. There is also a fair number of agricultural properties in the Parish, which are generally in good condition.

CRONTON.

In the Parish of Cronton the houses are principally of the working class type. Generally the property is of the smaller type; a number of the older type are sub-standard.

ECCLESTON.

The houses in the Parish of Eccleston are mainly of the residential type and are well maintained. There is also a fair number of houses of the working class type, many of which are substandard, and of considerable age. The agricultural houses are generally in good condition and well maintained.

HALE.

Houses in this Parish are generally of the residential type and are well maintained. The older types are small and are in many cases substandard.

HALEWOOD.

Most of the houses in the Parish of Halewood are modern and of the residential type. There is also a considerable number of farm-houses and agricultural workers' cottages. Most of the cottages are in fair condition. There is no congestion. Most of the houses are openly situated.

KIRKBY.

To meet the needs of persons working at the Royal Ordnance Factory in the Parish of Kirkby, the Ministry of Supply erected 186 houses and flats in Kirkby. These houses and flats have, since completion, required considerable maintenance. Other properties are of the detached and semi-detached types with a considerable number of agricultural houses and cottages. Dampness is the chief defect in the older types.

KNOWSLEY.

The older houses in the Parish of Knowsley are of the detached or semi-detached type and many are occupied by estate workers. These houses are generally well maintained. A large number of houses have been erected in this Parish by the Liverpool Corporation. In 1941 the Ministry of Aircraft Production erected 496 temporary bungalows in this Parish to house workers employed in war production factories.

RAINHILL.

There is a considerable difference in the types of houses in this Parish, a large number of the houses being of the working class type. Of the old houses, dampness is prevalent and many are sub-standard.

TARBOCK.

There are only a small number of modern houses in the Parish of Tarbock, the houses generally being farm houses and agricultural cottages. Many of the cottages are old, but are reasonably well maintained.

WHISTON.

The houses in the Parish of Whiston are almost all of the working class type. A considerable portion of the older property is of a poor type and there is some congestion. The more modern property is reasonably well maintained.

WINDLE.

In the Parish of Windle, houses are mainly of the detached or semi-detached type, with a fair number of farm houses. In the main they are fairly well maintained and, with the exception of one small area, there is no congestion.

Approximate number of back-to-back houses in the District: 30.

2. Sufficiency of supply of houses—

- (a) Extent of shortage: Shortage of houses is very acute.
Number and type of houses required: 2-bedroom 475; 3-bedroom, 105; 4-bedroom, 22; 5-bedroom 2. Total 604 houses.
- (b) Schemes in hand or contemplated: In hand—
Parish of Bold for erection of 24 Arcon type pre-fabricated bungalows.
Parish of Cronton, 18 Swedish timber houses.
Parish of Halewood, four brick houses.
Parish of Whiston, 36 brick houses and 26 Arcon type pre-fabricated bungalows.
- (c) Any important changes in population: None and none anticipated.
- (d) Any special difficulties in way of providing suitable sites for new houses: None.

3. Overcrowding—

- (a) Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the local authority which have been relieved during 1945: None.
- (b) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding: None.
- (c) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding: Overcrowding is due to shortage of houses.

4. Fitness of Houses—

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts: None.
- (b) Number of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply: 73.
- (c) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation: None.

5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(1) MILK SUPPLY.—Action taken with regard to—

The administration of the Milk and Dairies Acts, Orders and Regulations: Premises inspected periodically by Sanitary Inspectors and samples of milk submitted for examination for tubercle bacilli and bacillus coli.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1943—

Number of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during 1945 in respect of—

“Tuberculin Tested” Milk:

(i) Bottling: None.

(ii) Distribution: None.

“Accredited” Milk:

(i) Bottling: None.

(ii) Distribution: None.

Number of licences issued in respect of "Pasteurised" Milk:

Pasteurising Plants: None. Retail Distributors: 3.

Any refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk, with reasons for the refusal or revocation: None.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops—

Are they periodically inspected?—Yes.

How often?—Frequently.

What is their condition?—Generally satisfactory.

Has any owner undertaken (voluntarily) structural alterations or improvements to farm buildings, e.g., re-modelling of cowsheds?—No.

Farms—

Number of dairy farms: 91.

Approximate number of cows in the district: 900.

Cowkeepers—

Number of cowkeepers (including dairy farms): 91.

Number of inspections during the year: 85.

Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than cowkeepers)—

Number of dairymen or milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers): 6.

Action taken by local authority as to—

(i) Tuberculous Milk:

Number of samples submitted for biological test: 43.

Result.—Positive: 3. Negative: 40.

(ii) Bacteriological examinations or (iii) Sediment tests: None.

(2) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS—

(a) Action taken with regard to meat and other foods, including inspection of meat, slaughterhouses, shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared: Inspected from time to time by Sanitary Inspector.

Number of legal proceedings and result: None.

(b) Has a public slaughterhouse been provided?—No.

(c) Food Poisoning (including suspected cases).—Action taken (if any): No cases brought to notice of Medical Officer of Health.

6.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Hospital Accommodation provided (or available).—

For Smallpox: Arrangements made with City of Liverpool.

Number of beds: 5 (minimum).

Where situate: New Ferry.

Is the Hospital used by "agreement" or "arrangement"? : Agreement on the basis of one bed for each 10,000 of population.

For other Infectious diseases: Isolation Hospital.

Number of beds: 84 when in full use.

Where situate: Delph Lane, Whiston.

Is the Hospital used by "agreement" or "arrangement"? : Joint Hospital Board for Whiston Rural, and Huyton and Prescot Urban Districts.

Or, if a Joint Hospital, is the district a constituent authority?—Yes.

Infectious Diseases Generally.—

Brief review of the prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year 1945: In the first part of the year Measles continued to be rather prevalent, chiefly in the Rainhill area, but the numbers soon declined and only 36 cases were notified after the first quarter of the year. Scattered cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, chiefly in the first and last quarters, mostly of a mild type and some doubtful.

Brief particulars of the clinical type and spread of Diphtheria and Cerebro-Spinal Fever: Diphtheria cases were mostly of mild type.

Local action taken in regard to the use of Measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation: None.

Particulars of any existing facilities for the typing of Pneumococci and for the provision of appropriate type sera: None.

Notes on the supply and prompt use of—

(a) Diphtheria anti-toxin: Supplied free on request.

Are supplies readily available?—Yes.

If so, where kept?—Isolation Hospital, Whiston.

(b) Anti-meningococcus serum: No applications.

Are supplies readily available?—No.

Any other vaccines or sera supplied free to medical practitioners: None, except A.P.T.

State whether the following diseases were compulsorily notifiable in the district during 1945, and for what period:—

Diarrhoea (under two years): No.

Chicken-pox: No.

Any others: None.

Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations—

Number of specimens examined in 1945:—

(a) Diphtheria: 49. (b) Scarlet Fever: None. (c) Enteric Fever: 1. (d) Miscellaneous: None.

Immunisation—

Diphtheria—Action taken to provide artificial immunisation:—

(a) In hospitals, residential institutions or schools: None.

(b) At special clinics or day schools: Immunisation of children of both school and pre-school age is carried out at day schools, and also at a church hall for the convenience of parents who live at a considerable distance from a school.

Is immunisation material supplied free to medical practitioners?—Yes, on request.

Number of children immunised during the year:—

(i) Pre-school children: 945. Prophylactics used: A.P.T.

(ii) School children: 456. Prophylactics used: A.P.T.

(iii) Adults: 3. Prophylactics used: A.P.T.

Any post-Schick tests undertaken: None.

Scarlet Fever.—Any action taken to provide artificial immunisation: None.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1945.

Notifiable Diseases.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.													Hospital	
	Total Cases at all Ages.	Age Periods—Years.												Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district.
		Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65 and over.		
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	140	1	3	8	4	12	67	31	3	7	1	3	...	116	...
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ...	26	...	2	2	1	1	3	4	6	7	...	...	...	26	...
Enteric or typhoid fever (excluding paratyphoid) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Paratyphoid fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measels (excluding rubella)	134	9	17	19	11	16	57	5	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Whooping cough	47	4	8	6	7	7	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	20	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	1	2	6	3	1	...	...
Puerperal pyrexia	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute polio-encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute encephalitis lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	12	15	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	3	4	...	...
Malaria (contracted in this country or abroad) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other disease notifiable in district, e.g.— Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	432	16	32	38	25	37	143	43	21	37	26	9	5	18	157

Disinfection after Infectious Disease.—

Number of houses disinfected during 1945: 187.

Method: Formaldehyde.

Apparatus used for disinfecting clothing, bedding, etc.: Steam.

Where is apparatus situated?—County Hospital, Whiston.

TUBERCULOSIS.**NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1945.**

Age Periods. Years.	*New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
5—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
15—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
20—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—	1	5	1	—	—	1	—	1
35—	2	3	—	—	1	2	—	2
45—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
55—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	15	5	10	4	3	1	4
	21		15		7		5	

What is the ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths?—One-quarter.

Any evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, Tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district: None.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Any action taken under these Regulations relating to Tuberculosis employees in the milk trade: None.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Any action taken under section 172, Public Health Act, 1936: None.

7.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternity and Child Welfare work is carried out by the County Council.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM DURING 1945.

CASES.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Number Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
2	1	1	2	....	....	None

(Signed) T. U. MERCER,
Medical Officer of Health,

June, 1946,

COMPARISON OF RATES.

RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION:—

	England & Wales.	Whiston R.D.C.
NOTIFICATIONS—		
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.03
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.05	0.09
Scarlet Fever	1.89	4.31
Whooping Cough	1.64	1.44
Diphtheria	0.46	0.80
Erysipelas	0.25	0.49
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Measles	11.67	4.13
Pneumonia	0.87	0.61

Notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia are non-comparable, as all except one came from the Whiston County Hospital, the persons concerned coming from several areas.

DEATHS—

All Causes	11.4	9.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.03
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.02	0.00
Influenza	0.08	0.12
Measles	0.02	0.03

Rates per 1,000 Live Births—

Deaths under one year of age	46	59
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.6	16.0

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abortion with Sepsis.	Abortion without Sepsis.	Puerperal Infections.	Others.
0.25	0.08	0.24	1.22

WHISTON RURAL DISTRICT.

0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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